

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1901,

Subscriptions by Mai. Postpaid. DAILY. pr 3 on h .. DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Poetage 1: foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS Klesque No. 12, rest Grand Hotel, and 10. Boulevard des Capucines

If our friends who favor pus with manuscripts ublication wish to have rejected articles returned in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

This Nation's Responsibility Is Direct and Immediate.

A correspondent in Orange expresses in a letter to THE SUN his opinion that United States Government has had quite enough recently of participation events occurring on foreign soil. had better "keep its hands off Venezuela-Colombia row." Monroe Doctrine, he adds, " neither warrants nor contemplates our interference. No European power is colonizing, or oppressing, or attempting to control the destiny of either of these

republics. We have no call thither." On the contrary, we have a call thither, definite and distinct and altogether independent of the Monroe Doctrine or of

any interpretation thereof. For fifty-three years this Government has been directly responsible for the maintenance of peace in the Isthmus of Darien, so far as may be necessary to preserve and safeguard free transit between the two oceans. This obligation was assumed by us and assented to by the Government of Colombia, then known as New Granada; and it is defined in the following article of our treaty of June 12, 1848, with New Granada:

In order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these ad vantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favore they have acquired by the Third, Fourth and Sixth articles of this treaty, the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation. perfect neutrality of the before-men-Isthmus, with a view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may no be interrupted and embarrassed in any future tim while this treaty exists; and in consequence, the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and es over said territory.

Our relation, therefore, to that part of the territory of Colombia which forms the Isthmus of Panama is peculiar and clearly defined. It has nothing to do with the Monroe Doctrine. It has nothing to do with the origin or character of the general disturbances in the two South American republics. We are responsible for the peace and security of transit across this strip of land outside our own borders; and we must perform the duty we undertook in 1848 in return for certain important concessions made to us by New Granada.

Sixteen years ago, when conditions on the Isthmus resembled those now prevailing, this obligation was fulfilled with scrupulous fidelity by our Government. We policed the Isthmus with seamen marines, restored the interrupted free transit, and enforced peace in Panama. Our Government then acted would act in one of our own States when called upon to deal with disorders beyond the power of the local authorities to repress.

Our guarantee still exists and our duty now is the same. Yesterday the news despatches reported heavy fighting early in the week in the immediate neighborhood of Panama and Colon.

New Waterways in Germany.

The German Diet is considering a law relating to the waterways of Prussia. these comprising the Elbe-Rhine Canal, for two years before the public, the improvement of the line of the lower Havel, the construction of a canal connecting Berlin with the Oder near Oderberg, and the development of the navigable rou es between the Oder and the Vistula.

Of course, this law resulted from the demands of commerce, but the navigable routes have also a great strategic significance. Military transport in time of war, for its perfect service, makes use of all available lines of communication, waterways as well as railroads. In Germany this was particularly impressed on the authorities by their experience in the war of 1870-71, at which time the system of military transport was based almost exclusively on the rail-

During the periods of mobilization and of strategic deployment of the army, that is, so long as troops only were transported, the railroad service was perfect; but when in the course of the was delayed.

Much has been done since 1871 to avoid a recurrence of this state of affairs. as competitors with men in industry, Magazines have been established near on the present great scale, also conthe border, and the network of railroads tributes to the diminution of matrimony, has been extended and improved, but by providing support for women inthe armies and their needs have also dependent of marriage and by lessenincreased in even greater ratio, so that ing the opportunities for employment in any future war the difficulties of or the wages of the competing men. transportation will be more serious Of this disadvantage complaint has than in 1870-71. Under normal con- been made by some of our men correditions the railroads may suffice, but spondents. They cry out that women should abnormal conditions arise they have lowered the standard of pay for will not be equal to the task. These them by their willingness to work for conditions will surely come with every the paltry wages they can afford to take check in the operations, and the re- because they have none dependent on sulting interference with the transport, them for support, and the trifle they get, service may exercise a decisive influ- mere boys pay, suffices for their needs in ence on the issue of the war. This it homes which are provided for so large

pleted boats of greater capacity than ntire railroad trains can go from Memel, Posen and Breslau to the Rhine or in the opposite direction without unloading heir contents on the way.

In case of a war in the west the magazines on the Rhine can be furnished with all the supplies necessary for the army, drawn from the entire territory of Prussia; and in case of a war in the east the same holds true for the magazines on the Vistula, the Warthe and the Oder. Moreover, if the coast is threatened, these new waterways will mark the line of magazines for the supply of the troops charged with the protection of the coasts, all necessaries being sent by water to Emden, Bremerhaven, Brunsbüttel, Kiel, Lübeck, Stettin, Danzig and Königsberg.

The canals will therefore constitute the line of communication to the west or to the east, or serve as a base of operations for the defence of the coast. The canals will be of great importance to the navy also. The supply of coal for the naval ports already engages the railroads very seriously, and as the navy

is increased this demand will increase. The strategic value of these new water ways is therefore very great, and they will add materially to the defensive power of the nation.

Marriage and the Church.

The suggestion of one of our correspondents that the bitter complaint by a Maryland priest that marriages are so few in his parish merely expresse exasperation at the paucity of his wedding fees might be set aside as an imputation of the scoffer merely, were not the writer himself also a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. And, moreover, it is a reasonable suggestion. A diminution in the number of marriages in a minister's flock means to him a loss of perquisites which serve to eke out a narrow income and possibly of more to come at baptisms.

This could be said without any undureflection on the profession of divinity. eventif we did not have such ministeria authority for it. Priests and ministers share the weaknesses of human nature along with the rest of mankind, and chance additions to an income in the way of little fees or perquisites rightfully obtained are peculiarly agreeable to men generally. The director of a company may be rich enough to lead people to suppose that he would despise the gold eagle or half-eagle which custon gives him for attending a meeting of the corporation, but actually, we know, he takes it always as if the money was veritable godsend. The "guinea pig." as the English call him, sometimes picks up a nice little sum in a year by getting into the direction of many companies, and the income is an inducement which makes it easy to get men of imposing titles, in England so valuable even as financial bell wethers, to serve in such capacity

It is not remarkable, therefore, that consciously or unconsciously, considerations having to do with wedding fees should affect the judgment even of clergymen when they look at the question of marriage. Moreover, one of the chief sources of the strength of the Church in its hold on society comes from the command it exercises at the great periods and over the great events of family life. It solemnizes the marit is invoked to consign the dead to the grave. Even where there is no religious belief, mere social convention usually compels the interposition of the Church at marriages, though, of course, it is legally unnecessary; and the same convention also frequently induces the baptism of children of parents who have no respect for the ordinance otherwise. The instances where even well-known infidels are buried without religious services are few, relatively, in this country. Religious faith has declined ominously during this last generation, but the Church still presides, as of old, at marriages, baptisms and deaths; more especially, at marriages and funerals. It still dominates those ceremonies and retains a powerful hold on society by thus compelling fashion to

render submission to it. As to the main question raised by the Maryland priest, of the evil social indication of a disposition to refrain from matrimony or to delay it from prudential reasons, there is much to be said on both sides. Undoubtedly, as society becomes more complex and civilization creates new necessities there results a tendency to more caution in assuming the burdens and the responsibilities of marriage, and it is strongest among the intelligent. They become more prudent about mating; they count the cost to see if they can reasonably undertake to support a family or if the gratification of an impulse to matrimony might not act as a handicap in their careers. They wait for greater assurance prudentially; operations it became necessary to trans- consequently the disposition to put off port war material, the unloading of which | marriage beyond the period of the flush requires time, the railroads left much to of youth begins to be noticeable in a great: and the course of his duty in the the whole edition. be desired. The trains arrived faster large circle of society. The average than they could be unloaded, stores age of mating has increased, more espeaccumulated at various centres, the cially among people of the higher detroops were often without supplies, the grees of intelligence and those who artillery siege material arrived several have not yet conquered fortune. Coinweeks after it was required, and the cidently, too, complaint is made, both transportation of wounded and prisoners; here and in England, that the families of the married are smaller.

The introduction of young women

is which has induced the military apart of them by prosts.

All this may be true, within limits denoted of process and account of the major and the institution of matriment of process and process and projected connect all the considerable flocks, can always the rivers of Process emptying into the role on a very preity aggregate of personal and the process and process and process and major and the process and process and major and the process and process and

and the more because, as we have said, they suffer so little from the competition allowed by the laws to civil magistrates. The Church may have lost much of recent years, but it retains its marriage monopoly little impaired even in a period of declining religious faith.

Barbers and Tips.

Out of Philadelphia, a town som imes regarded as uncongenial to reform, springs, or is about to spring, a grea reform. The Hon, H. August Motz, proprietor of a hotel barber shop, has highly resolved that tipping shall perish from barber shops. He has called other boss barbers in consultation. They have agreed that on and after Sept. I notices shall be posted in their shops, informing their customers that gratuities will not be allowed and that employees detected in receiving will be sacked at once. By way of recompense to the men, the bosses will agree to give them larger wages, shorter hours and a commission on the amount of business they bring in; and during Christmas week customers will be permitted to pour out their souls in tips as much as they like.

There is no reason in the nature of things or the things of nature why you should tip the man who shaves you It may be said that there is no reason why you should tip anybody; and there is no doubt that tips are undemocration and that in the United States they are usually extravagant, useless and given without due consideration received It is none of your duty or business to pay the employees of other people, and you don't pay the barber's man for any special dexterity or tenderness to your epidermis. You tip him not for love but for fear. It is the custom. You tip because other persons do. You and they know that the journeymen have their private signal code. The second time you go to the shop, you are known as "all right" or "a dead one." I you belong to the latter category, you will have to wait an unconscionable time if the chairs are full of customers who know their duty to remember the barber. It is surprising how much time an astute barber can give to a paying client while a forgetter or foe of tips is fuming for his turn; and it is no less surprising with what polite inattention the untipping can be treated His throat is not cut, but he can be made to suffer; and we dare say that ever the razors long for his blood when they come out of their cases and the soar feels a personal animosity against him.

"O, well, they have long hours and they are pretty good fellows. What's the use of grudging them a cigar or glass of beer once in a while?" It i really affecting to see the essentially democratic American spirit coming out even in the doing of an undemocratic act and trying to justify itself. The habit of tipping helps to keep down the wages of barbers, even of those in shops where tips are unknown. It is essentially a system of favoritism and

injustice. There are many well-to-do or generous persons who are shaved by the same parber, year in and year out, will not be shaved by anybody else, take a kindly interest in his fortunes and would con sider it infernal impudence for anybody to interfere with their tipping propensities. Very good. Send the indispensable one a check before Christmas, but don't publicly grease the hand of American citizen.

The Mayor of McKeesport Appeals to the Universe.

Mayor BLACK's latest proclamation. shouted at the departing industries which he has driven from McKeesport, would seem highly humorous if the consequences of his folly were less serious. This remarkable Chief Magistrate calls the attention of the uninvested capital of the universe to the natural advantages and tax rate of the city:

"If the Wood mill is felled, the gap wil soon be filled. There is capital enough in the universe and loyalty enough here to make that certain. Every consideration of 1 : a tion, tax rate and natural advantage points to a future greatness for McKeesport that staggers imagination."

We sincerely hope that McKeesport may recover from the blow which its Mayor has dealt it. A great many innocent persons will suffer for a great many years because this particular person happened to be in office in the summer of 1901. The effects of his administration will be felt by his fellow citizens long after he has returned to

the practice of medicine. Meanwhile, we should say that his fellow citizens would do well to render their invitation to outside capital through some other spokesman.

WILDUR J. CHAMBERLIN, who died or Wednesday at Carisbad, was one of the best reporters that ever served this newspaper and its readers. His honesty of purpose, modest fidelity, clearness of vision and power of graphic and accurate narrative were manifest in small things and in last years of his life brought him into the presence of some of the most memorable happenings in the world's recent history. Such men are the real historians. There is no higher journalistic function than that which Mr. CHAMBERLIN performed for fourteen years on THE SUN, with entire loyalty to his paper and to his own professional and personal honor.

Mr. Cockran in London. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir "Pacif-

rage at the so-called affront offered to Mr. Military Attache to the British e shasey Ashington. He would be a Little Englander, indeed, whe rould do otherwise than turn his back upon the man the presided at a meeting in New York and allowed to pees unrebuked the thick expressed with "that the price of

Tean only wonder at Mr Bourke Cockran's audarity in venturing to set foot in England NEW YORK, Aug. 14. HOOR JOHNSON

The Color of the Chest.

TO THE STATES OF THE SEN SE AS a certain upport number guides a related number strupe

PREHISTORIC FIND IN COSTA RICA - TO BUILD RAILROADS IN CANADA. Three Stone Figures of Elaborate Sc

ture, Showing Asiatic Features Word has been received at the office the Costs Rica Development Company operating a banana and rubber plantation in Costa Rica, of the discovery of three pany's property, which, it is believed, will be of unusual interest to archeologists The description, as sent from Costa Rice

from granite. The figure is perfect in general outline and proportion. The face covered with a heavy beard, head surmounted by a crown; adorned band crossing chest diagonality. In left hand, the perfectly formed bead of an infent, the right vertical from elbow. The muscular development is unusual in its execution and proportion. This figure weigns about 1,000 pounds. Also, a figure of a woman, with features of a distinctly Mongolian type, and a decorated head covering in the shape of an inverted bowl: hanging from the thighs is the head of an infant. The figure is horses above the covering that the covering the shape of an inverted bowl: figure is broken above the upper part of the tibla

There is still another figure, smaller han the other two; but beyond the fac that it is in equally good condition, the description gives no other details. The figures were found in front of a quadrilateral seventy-five feet on a side, cut from stone which has not been found within fifty miles of this location. There had apparently been two entrances to the enclosures in one of which was found a pile of the same stone, which had been brought to smooth finish. On one corner of the enclosure stands a tree of slow growth and

It has been expected that some such disoveries as the above would be made as there were abundant signs that the site of the plantation had once been the centre

of a large aboriginal population. There are certain conditions in fores growth which are recognized in Costs Rica as showing that land had been under cultivation in pre-historic time, and these are always taken as an indication of good soil, as the aborigines never cultivated any but the best. These conditions obtained on the company's farm. There were, moreover, a number of elevated enclosures similar to that where the figures have been found. A great number of the place from time to time, and after every heavy rain a road leading past these en closures is literally red in places with pieces of aboriginal pottery.

It is to be noticed that two particulars n the above description are of interest as bearing upon the theory that Buddhist priests from China visited the western coast of California and Mexico in the fifth century. The principal exponent of this theory, Dr. John Fryer, in a recent article speaks of the "well-authenticated claim" of the present Buddhist mission to America to be the successor and counterpart of an early mission which existed in the fifth century." and he calls attention to "the ease of making a trip from Asia to America along the Kurile and Aleutian islands to Alaska, following the great thermal ocean current." The particulars referred to are the band across the chest and the bowlshaped headpiece, unusually distinctive signs of Asiatic training or association in the prehistoric sculptor. It must be noted, however, that these

signs are partially offset by the fact that the figures were found on the east side of osta Rica, about twenty-five miles from the Caribbean Sea, but, as the isthmus is only about one hundred and sixty miles broad there, from Atlantic to Pacific, and as the statues were found in the valley which serves as the location of the Nicaraguan Canal, where the greatest elevation ollowing the navigable river courses is only 110 feet, the distance need not have ounted for much with travellers who had already made a journey from a monastery in China.

This is only the second discovery of large pieces of prehistoric sculpture in Costa on The first was made about twenty miles away from the present find, and consisted of the figure of a man about the same size as those described above. It is now in the Museum of Natural History The carving is of a much ruder and simple nature. If the last discovered figures are as elaborate as the despatches from Costa Rica seem to show, this will be the first discovery of sculpture to compare at all with the aboriginal remains of Yucatan.

First Editions of Shakespeare and Burns TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SC: In your last week's interesting account of pearian prizes" which are held in New York. in the form of first folios, you conclude the article in these words: "There is probably no other instance in literary history of a book that has appreciated it value as this first edition of the plays of 'the most illustrious

I think that I can show that there is one listance, at least, in literary history that

beats it by a very long way.

A few years ago a copy of the first of Kilmarnock edition of the poems of Robert Burns was sold at auction in Edinburgh for £870. There was nothing of intrinsic value. about the book, it sold simply on its merits Now, this book was published at 3

shillings, and the first folio at 20 shillings, or £1. The former was published in 1786, and the latter in 1623. The calculation for their respective appreciated values is a very Briefly put, we find that the Burns has ap-

preciated 3.800 (free in 115 years, and the Shakespeare 1.720 times in 278 years, The absolute difference in favor of the Burns over the Shakespeare is 2,050 times.

But the difference is still more startling we consider them relatively to the length f time each has been published. This figures out about five thousand tines greater appreciated value of the Burns over the Shakespeare. It is, I believe, the most mar vellous rise in value of any book ever pubhabed in this world. And yet poor Burns cleared only £20 by

DAVID OGG TULTUE CREEK, PA., Aug. 14

Front Predicted for Sept. 13. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - SE: II may b

interesting to some of your readers to know that from it assured about the middle of September. This state ment is based on the fact that the insect known as the katydid began its nightly song over a week ago. Six weeks from the time it is first heard, there will be momething doing in the frast line, surely. It is a sign that never fails.

W. A. O. OUTH NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 15.

Bereditary Privilege Revived.

The Alabama Constitutional Convention has protically concluded its labors, all'sough it will probably be in assion two useks longer. The most im-portant changes, of course, are the pravisions for portant changes, or matter of voting qualifications andrage. In the matter of voting qualifications Alabama has surpressed all of the Southern States. The grandfather charge, oralgated to protect Litterate whites, is without porable in Constitution making in the North This clause was strongly opposed by Senatur Morgan, raintenut Caken and other able formers.

Depositude. If the new a constitution is to the people, the describing of solutions who tought in the evidental fortion. Mexican and Chall were will be al-Lowest to vote in Abstracts even if they do not present the returnational qualification prescribed by the new Std Finge See All valent and protected by the Typerd batter clause" will be ablance to vale only topon proving their ability to reput and write Lay action to the 1 nited PRATES COMMUNICATION . Its addition thry more pay a polition of \$1.00, or you to see on land a removed at \$500. There is exter could thus to kine the election have employed by Southeres States when here adopted one cubastactions will be reviewed by the highest mount to the hand. The name person of states in its the provinces which create a hereditary reling thats. Local hands have been been been allowed by the country and the provinces. North Constitute and now Authority bears.

m Securities Co. Will Operate

The Dominion Securities Company, has bought control of the South Shore Railway Company of Canada. A Montreal despatch said yesterday regarding the

Robert J. Campbell, President of th Cape Breton Construction Company, says that he has obtained control of 51 per cent. of the stock of the South Shore Railway Company, which runs from St. Lambert. opposite Montreal, to Sorrel. It is said hat new capital will be put into the corporation and that the line will be completed to Levis where an important connection will be made in the near future. As New York Central interests are largely cerned in both of these companies it thought that it will eventually gain an independent entrance into Montreal over the proposed bridge. Dr. William Seward Webb is the President

of the Dominion Securities Company, which was organized under the laws of New Jersey and the stock of which was dealt in in the curb market for the first time this week The capital is \$1,500,000. The officers aand directors, it was stated veste rday, includdirectors, it was stated veste rday, include Samuel R. Callaway, John Jacob Astor, Henry L. Sprague, Arthur L. Meyer, Percy Clement, Thomas Robertson, Edgar Van Etten and Alfred Schiffer. Friends of the company said that it has a charter similar to the Harriman charter, enabling it to deal in stocks, bonds and securities of all kinds and to loan money on the same. The company has acquired the right to The company has acquired the right to the franchises, rights of way, concessions and subsidies which the Dominion of Canada and also the Province of Noya Scotia will grant upon the fulfilment of its undertaking to extend the Noya Scotia system of railto extend the Nova Scotia system of railways, under which it is estimated that 600 miles of railroad will be built within the next four years. The company now has 48 per cent. of the capital stock of the Manhattan Contracting Company, 95 per cent. of the capital stock of the Cape Breton Extension Company and also \$2,400,000 bonds of that company, and an assignment of the Nova Scotia Government's subsidy for the building of the Cape Breton Railroad, as the first of a series of concessions, franchises, and so on, receivable on account of the construction of railroads interlacing the Province of Nova Scotia.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS PAY Does Its Paucity Account for the Reli tance to Enlist?

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIP previous letter, some time ago. I called your attention to the different results attained by the voluntary enlistment system in England and in the United States. Since ther the matter has been considered by English authorities, and they have decided that the difference is due for the most part to higher rate of pay in the American army. In recent editorial you say that they esolved to give 50 cents a day to Tommy Atkins, to Patrick Murphy, to Sandy pherson and to other British warriors. they propose to pay the black men whom the have lately called to arms is a detail of which we are not informed. But we are told that ounty is giving, they will provide the secuniary inducements to which they attriby riving

country is giving, they will provide the pecuniary inducements to which they attribute our success.

They overflook the fact that wages are higher here than in England, that our ways of living are more expensive, and that money has a greater purchasing power in Europe. They seem to forget that work is more easily obtained in this country, and that there are greater chances for advancement in every line of business. A high rate of pay here can not be as great an inducement as a low rate of pay should be in overpopulated England. If the English authorities took these things into consideration, they would see that a difference in pay cannot accourt for the different degrees of eagerness in enlis ment.

There is a natural martial enthusiasm which is an important factor in a system of voluntary erlistment. Of this enthusiasm the greater share seems to have fallen to the western branch of the race. If the English be as warlike as ever, they are falsely represented by a Government which seeks to shift as much as possible of the burden of warfare upon their colonies and their Celtic neighbors, and even has the coolness to ask assistance in return for which the British Empire has nothing to offer to a self-reliant New York, Aug 14

Equal Rights of Labor and Labor's Bu ness Honor. From the Christian Intelligencer.

A great point will be gained if the conten-tion between the United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Urim of Steel Workers establishes the doctrine of the equality of rights in the industrial world. THE SUN "As long as the laws of the States and of the United States are fearlessly and Importially enforced, the right of the Amerithe support of those dependent upon H: labor and to choose for himself his own employment and his own employer, will be vindicated and preserved " Another gain for labor i the determination of large badies of ution workingmen to recognize the sacredness at d to regard the inviolability of cen'ract. positively and rightfully declare that ther membership in a union does not release them from their contract of ligations with the steel companies, and hence they refuse to obey the order to strike. The Chicago lodge put it In these words: "We do not wish to bring the Amalgamated Association into Ci repute with our employers, all labor organizations, or the general public by breaking a contract at

The Slave Trade in Northern Nigeria.

From the Empire Review.
It is astonishing how many cheerful faces one sees to a slave market, faces that absolutely bespeak a in a slave market, in what is about to happen to them. To the younger folk it is the possible opening of a career. A slave boy may rise to be the ruler of a city: I have known such a thing to take place. As for the girl, there is the world to see, she has escaped the trammels of her native village. At least there is the reasonable hope that by bearing a male child she

may become the privileged concubine of her master with a position only inferior to that of a wife, and who may that master be?—possibly a Sultan.

But the cheerful aspect of the many only serves to throw further out into relief the attitude of the few who have lost something, and who realize their loss. The prices of slaves, like the prices of any other consisting compositive, vary with the current concommercial commodity, vary with the current con-ditions of supply and demand, but there is a well un-derstood average and relation between the values of the different types of stock which serve as a basis for trading extensions. The following table is the re-ault of a careful consideration of current prices during the period that I was in Nigeria, western African territory of Great Britain;

Child, 7 years old, male of female 2 10 of Child 10 years old, male of female 3 15 of Ban, 17 years old 4 7 0 of Green 17 years old 5 10 of Green 17 years old 9 10 of Green 18 10 of Green 18 of Gree

early decadence of the woman in this realm of tropical that the sisse-iniding classes appreciate that the single-midding classes appreciate to the full the influence of a past, for while the man is then still in the full heydry of his phosical algor, if he has recently been made a slave, the agent will probably have gone out of him, and if he has often changed owners, in all probability he will be callous and hard to manage. I have put the adult woman, say 35 years of age, at 12. But most of them are of no market value

Women Wager Cursets and Prayer Hooks.

rand players. Since they are not allowed to play at the sense of the players at the sense of the players at the sense of the first present became any gameler all day through. As sense as the cash funds not obsert that take to carriers at these mostly talled belongings. These car lead to a neitre has comer use lead a neutrel a loved month laye and postumes, and they govern as tal as being their

From the St. Louis Hermitti. Waterto, Nan. Aug. 12. Workels man visited

to a observed of granchinghers laid that expect them mercaning about 2 arthurs, train both accommunities to about the of granchingsports. Then become the city alters excepted baseled what several cartinods from

ADIRONDACK HOME MAKING. Guide's Way of Fatabilishing Himself in Camp in the Woods.

There are stiff some hunters who go into rough camp in the Adirondacks without the aid of Persian apparatus and the appli ances of civilization. Even these, to sure, do not scorn wire nails and crosscut saws for emergencies once met by the use of wooden pegs and the wood-man's axe, but the best guides are able to work wonders with a few simple tools and the homely skill acquired through long experience of the woods. Two or three guides armed with the implements of their trade will in a few hours transform a bit of the untamed wilderness into a convenient

and comfortable abiding place. The ground of the Adirondack wilderness is covered with such a growth of moss and such a deposit of pine peedles that it affords an excellent foundation for the rough camp of the hunter. Clearing a nearly level space twenty-five feet square of its small space twenty-five feet square of its-small undergrowth the guides are ready to begin the building of the rough camp. It is an unwritten law of the wilderness that a hunter may cut as much timber as he may need for building his camp and maintaining his camp fire. Few hunters abuse this privilege by cutting down large trees or spreading forest fires.

Enough trees from six to eight inches in

Enough trees from six to eight inches in lameter are felled to furnish suitable logs meter are felled to turnish the camp the hut that is to be the basis of the camp for the full that is done in the house. Sometimes, indeed, the hut is wholly of logs save the bark roof. Sometimes it is almost wholly of bark. When the camp is almost wholly of bark. When the camp is not to be occupied long, the logs are built up only two and a haif to three feet, and as a rule upon three sides only. The fourth side is left open.

Immediately over this opening at a suit-

side is left open.

Immediately over this opening, at a suitable hight, is placed the ridgepole of the hight is placed the ridgepole of the high supported by a tall upright pole on eith, side of the opening. The roof is a canvas tent-fly, which opens at the rear to the top of the log wall, and in front extends a few feet beyond the ridgepole, so as to form a pent roo s porch over the open well. tends a few feet beyond the ridgepole, so as to form a pent roo s porch over the open front. Guy ropes tied to poles set well outside the opening to the right and to the left, hold the fly secure in front and it is secured in the same fashion at the rear. The gables of the house are made of canvas or of bark nailed to the logs.

The work of building such a house is well worth a novice's watching, for the guides ply their axes with astonishing precision and skill. A tree is felled with a few strokes, almost as quickly sawn into suitable lengths.

and skill. A tree is felled with a few strokes, almost as quickly sawn into suitable lengths, and then the logs are notched and laid with the utmost neatness and great speed. Whenever it is necessary short pieces of round wood are notched and placed between the logs so as to preserve the level of the

round wood are notched and placed between
the logs so as to preserve the level of the
rising structure. The chinks that remain
are filled with the thick moss which covers
the ground almost everywhere in the forest
and the result is a watertight structure,
clean, sweet smelling and comfortable.

Much of the interior of the cabin is given
up to the beds. These are made by taking
spruce boughs of moderate size, thrusting
one end into the ground and laying the
thickly feathered ends over one another
until there is a deep covering for the whole space to be given up to the beds. Next over the spruce boughs is laid a thick cover-ing of young balsam boughs, which are at once soft and elastic. Over the green mattress thus made are laid rubber blankets. mattress thus made are laid rubber blankets and over these again warm woollen blankets Other woollen blankets cover the sleepers Such a bed is warm, fresh and elastic. Twelve or fifteen feet in front of the

Twelve or fifteen feet in front of the cabin is placed the camp fire, a permanent part of the camp. There go to the making of this sylvan hearth two large logs, placed three and a half feet apart, and as much smaller wood as may be needed. The large logs are expected to last several days, and are not so much to furnish heat as for a resting place for the other fuel. This latter consists of dry birch bark and dead often boughs for kindling, and whatever

latter consists of dry birch bark and dead pine boughs for kindling, and whatever wood comes handy for the larger fuel.

Here are cooked all the bread, meat and vegetables that go to feed the camp. A tin oven placed in front of the glowing embers, roast meats and bakes johnny cake, and in the same fashion, a wire griddle broils steaks, ham and chicken. Bread is toasted on the griddle or on forked sticks.

The fire serves not only for cooking but also for comfort, companionship and esthetic decoration. Its heat and smoke, blowing across the mouth of the cabin, blowing across the mouth of the cabin,

asso for comfort, companies and smoke, blowing across the mouth of the cabin, afford warmth and keep off insects; its blaze and sparkle make loneliness impos-

blaze and sparkle make loneliness impossible even to the man left sole occupant of the camp: its faint blue column, rising amid the trunks of the great trees with the solemn silence of the wilderness all round, adds a singular grace and a subtle suggestion of the human presence to the scene.

The surroundings of a wisely chosen camp site are always delightful. Great pines rise 150 feet above the ridgepole of the cabin, a leafy screen of balsam surrounds the whole camp, a thick carpet of moss, beautified with curious lichens, brilliant mushrooms and ferns of many varieties, stretches as far as the eye can reach.

A few yards beyond the space cleared

A few yards beyond the space cleared for the convenience of the camp, begins a tangle of fallen trees in every stage of decay, from that of mere heaps forest mold to that of the fallen giant whose leaves are still green, though his heart is rotten.

A spring rising naturally from the spongy ground, or discovered by the use of the shovel, furnishes the camp with wholesome water. Within a hundred yards flows the little stream or sparkles the lake, the one or the other the invariable highway of the hunter. Snugly laid ashore amid the tall grass or the alders are the long narrow canoes, so light of draft that they can be driven through all but the shallowest streams, and so light in weight that

they can be driven through all but the shallowest streams, and so light in weight that they can be carried on the back of the guide when rapids or shallows make navigation impossible.

All the sights and sounds and odors are of the wilderness. The squirrel chatters overhead, the kingfisher dives and screams, the little paths of the creatures skirt the stream, the fresh smell of pine and balsam, of sweet-fern and wild cherry constantly assail the nostrils, mingled with the wholesome, pungent, creosotic odors of the ever some, pungent, creosotic odors of the ever living camp fire.
There is nowhere a jarring note: what

ever suggests civilization is thrust out sight. The costumes of the hunters, brown faces of the guides, and all the pointments of the camp are attuned to thrust out of pointments of the camp are attuned to the wilderness. The killing of deer and the catching of fish are merely incidental to the return to nature, with somehardly more than an excuse for the complete separation from brick and asphalt, the ledger and the counting house, and all the sordid cares that make up the daily fives of those who dwall in either.

WILL TEST KOCH'S THEORY. Ineculation for Skin Tuberculosis to Be Made on Chicago Subjects.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 .- A test of Dr. Koch's theory that bovine tuberculosis cannot be communicated to human beings is to be shortly undertaken under the direction of the Chicago Health Department. Two Chicago physicians, Dr. Adoph Gehrmann, director of the City Laboratory, and Dr. W.A.Evans, of the Columbus Medical Laboratory, have evolved a plan for this test which uses a method apparently overlooked by other scientists as well as by Prof. Koch

The plan is to make the experiment with The plan is to make the experiment with skin tubercules is, hupus, a form of the disease which is curable and controllable, dust as satisfactory p tool, it is asserted, can be secured by unculating the skin of the human being with the hacillus from the animal as could be obtained from experiments with pulmonary tubercules and there is no danger of less of life. Preparations are under way to carry this plan into effect and to prove or disprove the theory which Dr. Kuch announced last roughly in Lemdon. Two persons have already been secured ups have consecuted to to be equilated. An effect was made to secure ated. An effort was made to secure

Saturd Meterial for Smokeless Powder

From the Munchest countries. The chances of the desires of the best account to explain of the florest corneral collects. Thunks to the latter's 'ar-

WIVES FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS A French Magazine Wants Women to F

Revue Geographiljuc of Pari is most important for the interests gascar and the French soldiers w settled there as colonists that young women be encouraged to go there as make good homes for their family magazine says that many of the have been permitted to become a and the only drawback is that no women in the island to marry

The native women, to be sure, feetly willing to marry them and a the colonists have been duly wedge women of the Malagasy, but these are not proving to be fortunate. men, of course, know nothing what of the French idea of household course not more than half civilized and in a ways they naturally fail to fulfil the bridea of what a wife should be

So the ex-soldiers say they helping them in many ways, but wet providing wives for them and what the Resue desires the authorido. It advocates the establishments of a Government office Paris of a Government office women who wish to emigrate to

lt would be the duty of the office to quire into the character of the applie and pass upon their fitness to provide the pioneer French homes in Madaga-Only those who are believed to be ex-tionally well qualified for emigration sh onally well qualified for engage island. It is permitted to go to the island. It is permitted to go to the expense to enment should pay the expense to them and should be a second to the engage. their journey, care for them and their interests in Madagascar, and their interests in Madagascar, and should play the part of a parent toward them until they were satisfactorily married and established in homes of their own. The Revue says that in this way 200 families might immediately be founded in Mada might immediately be founded in Mada-gascar and that the total expense to the Government need not be more than \$25,000. Consul Brunot, who represents this country in St. Etienne, described in a re-port to the State Department, a while ago, Gen. Gallieni's method of establishing say diers as colonists in the great island which diers as colonists in the great island whe governs. He has devised a new plant is working well. The soldiers go Madagascar for three years' service the General does not wait for their ter enlistment to expire before establish

those who express willingness to remain in the country upon lands of their own. The men serve as soldiers for two years by which time they have considerable acquaintance with the natives of the dis what familiar with the language and kn something about the nature of the soil a its resources. At the end of two yea the soldier who is willing to become a co nist is permitted to select any allotment of vacant land that pleases him and must a once begin to cultivate his little farm. No more military service is required of his though he is still a soldier, the State feeding and clothing him and paying him his usual wages during the final year of his service. Thus he does not need to trouble himself about the actual necessaries of life during the first year on his farm: the Government. furthermore, provides him with some agricultural implements and a few head of

He does as he pleases on his farm, but he must make good progress, for his achievments are carefully observed. It does not take a year to decide whether he is fit to be a colonist. Just as soon as it is shown that he is not doing well his concession is taken from him and he returns to the ranks and is sent back to France when his term of

enlistment has expired.

If, on the other hand, he fulfills the expectations of Gen. Gallieni the Government is willing to give him more assistance.

A little money is lent him on long time and without interest and this money must be spent in the development of his farm. without interest and this money must be spent in the development of his farm. The money is not all given to him at one and the object for which it is to be used must be known and approved before the cash is paid over to him. A cotsiderable number of soldiers have thus been established as colonists in Madagascar. The plan of Gen. Gallieni has had very good purpose in the development of the country One of the most successful of the pion farmers was a corporal who received his concession of 250 acres in 1898. The first year he planted a part of his land in potatoes, selling his crop at the end of the year for \$300. He put most of this money into cattle, sheep and goats and built a baking oven and stables for his livestock. The second year he sold more potatees and also vegetables from his garden and and also vegetables from his garden and the Government inspector was so pleased with his progress that the sum of \$200 was lent to him which was at once invested in more cattle. At the end of last year he had put twenty-five acres into rice which is a very profitable crop. An inventory of the value of his buildings, livestock and improvements indicates that the new

TO HELP HAWAIIAN COFFEE. Delegate Wilcox Will Ask Congress for Protection.

oung man deserves a good wife from

mprovements indicates that the colonist is now worth nearly \$4,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.-David Kalaokahlain, private secretary to Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii, who is in Washington said this morning that when Congress meets next December Mr. Wileox will present to the House a resolution passed by the Hawaijan Legislature, asking Congress ! put a duty on coffee so as to protect the coffee growers of Hawaii. "Refore Hawaii was annexed to the United

States," said Mr. Kalanokahlain, "the coffee industry was fairly prosperous, and the growers were making money, but since the admission of coffee free of duty the business of the Hawaiian coffee growers has steadily declined until now the industry languishes. There are very rich coffee lands in Hawaii that if worked are capable of producing large crops of the most de-licious coffee in the world, but under exist-ing conditions our planters cannot compete with the cheap labor employed on the coffee plantations of Brazil, Mexico and other South American countries, and hence it is that they will ask Congress for protection is that they will ask Congress for protection.

"It seems to me that since the Supreme Court's decision in the Porto Rican case Congress would have power to levy a tax on all coffee imported from foreign countries into Hawaii, while admitting free of duty all Hawaii coffee into the United States and Territories. The duty on foreign coffee would give us protection and enable our coff e growers to build up a home market in the territory. The farmers of the United States are protected by the tariff, and why not extend like protection to the owners. not extend like protection to the owners of coffee plantations in Hawaii?"

PLANS FOR BIG BUILDINGS. Five Filed Yesterday Contemplate of

Expenditure of 82,720,000. The estimated cost of five buildings the plans for which were filed with tie Building Department vestorias, is \$2,72%. oon. Ohe of the five is to be an rightenstory office building for Stewart Brosses, the banker, to be building for Stewart Brosses, the banker, to be building exclusive of land, costing \$1,200,000, two are private dwellings \$9.9 \$8.8100, to be exceeded by 1. T. and T. F. Farley on Fifth avenue novel of Sixty-fourth street, costing \$250,000 each, one a ten-story loft and store building on University place, costing \$500,000 and the fifth, a new fluthouse of the smaller type of model tenerious which are to be type of model tenements which are to erected by the City and Suburhan Hon Company under the provious of the in-Tenement House law, and which is to company

Reserved Leaves Chicago for Hume CHRISTO, Aug. 15 - Vice President To dore Boosevelt passed through Chin U.30 evelock this recenting on the Scotta Railway and departed for Oyster I on the Lake Strees at 10.30 orders. T Vice-President looked statement after trip in the Bookson. He declined to a cure any of the issues of the day.